

SAINT CATHERINE OF SIENA

stronghold of Giordano Orsini, from which he ravaged the country, without making any serious attempt to relieve the defenders of Sant' Angelo, who were compelled to accept an offer of mediation from Giovanni Cenci, and capitulated on April 27.

With the solemn benediction of Urban, Alberigo da Barbiano marched out of Rome.

Early on the morning of April 30, his company—which amounted to two hundred and forty lances, with a subsidiary force of Roman infantry—advanced from the neighbourhood of Tivoli towards Marino. Confident in his superior numbers, Montjoie moved to meet them, broke their first division under Galeazzo Pepoli, and drove them back upon the infantry—only to be in his turn crushed by the onslaught of Alberigo himself, who, pressing forward at the head of his main body, threw the three lines of the enemy into confusion and gained a complete victory. The Clementines lost more than a third of their army in killed and prisoners, the latter including Montjoie himself, Bernardon de la Salle, and Silvestre Budes.¹ The battle of Marino marks an epoch in the history of Italian wars ; for the first time, a purely Italian army had gained a conclusive victory over the foreign mercenaries, and the patriotic boast of Petrarca in his *Italia mia* had been justified: *CM l' antiquo valore ne F italicici cor non e ancor morto*.

Castello Sant' Angelo had surrendered to the Roman People, and not to the Pope, whose demand that it should be given into his hands, to be guarded by him, was rejected by the Romans, who were keenly alive to the danger of his using it to command the city and curtail their liberties. After two days' fruitless negotiation, Urban was compelled to give way ; and on the morning of April 30, the morning of the battle of Marino, the Romans entered Sant* Angelo with their banners displayed, and began to

¹ See Luigi Fumi, *Notizie ufficiali sulk battagRa di Marino dell' anno 1379*, and *Un nuovo owisa delta battaglia di Marino* (Studi e document! di Stona e Diritto, anno VII. Rome, 1886); Canestrini, *op. ttt.*, p. kxi. ; Andrea Gattaro, in *Rer. It. Script.*, xvii. coll. 277, 278. The battle has been somewhat exaggerated b7 modern historians, on Gattaro's track.